

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA

Presents

"I AM AN AMERICAN"

A Musical Hall of Fame

(36th Annual STANDARD SCHOOL BROADCAST course)

* * * * *

PROGRAM # 14

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN"

FEBRUARY 6, 1964

MUSIC (T): SIGNATURE THEME (HAUG-DRAGON) T 1743-1:01
(ORCHESTRA) R-47 B-
MAIN THEME UP FULL FOR :27, THEN TO BACKGROUND & CONCLUDE
UNDER FOLLOWING SCRIPT.

ANNOUNCER: "I Am an American" -- A Musical Hall of Fame -- presented
as a public service by the Standard Oil Company of
California. Each week at this time we recall the life of
an outstanding individual who has been honored by The Hall
of Fame for Great Americans at New York University.
Through music and the stories of their lives, we reflect
the ideals, intelligence, courage and achievements they
contributed to our Nation's traditions -- a heritage that
makes each of us proud to say "I Am an American."

SOUND (A): LINCOLN MEMORIAL: SUBDUED B/G SOUNDS IN CLEAR FOR APX :02,
THEN TO B/G TO DIALOGUE UNTIL OUT ON CUE. LM 1 - :

VANNIE: This is Evangeline Baker in Washington, D.C. I'm inside the Greek-style temple that is the Lincoln Memorial. Nearly 2,000,000 people a year pass between the columns that support its pediment ^{and} roof. The columns symbolize the 36 states of the Union at the time of Abraham Lincoln's death. Visitors usually stand in silent wonder before the massive seated statue of Lincoln. The figure is awe-inspiring, powerful and - at the same time - thoughtful and sympathetic. The Gettysburg Address is inscribed on one wall of the Memorial. On another is Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address, which he gave shortly before the end of the Civil War. It reads, in part -

LINCOLN: "With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan - to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations."

VANNIE: (BEAT) Words spoken by Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of the United States. He has been called the savior of our Union. He is, to this day, a symbol of our democracy.

JOHN: Thank you, Evangeline. (BEAT) Together with his greatness, Lincoln was a gentle man, given to deep moods, then hearty good humor. These feelings were set to music by Stan

JOHN: Jones. George Alexander and a male chorus sing - Abraham Lincoln, Gentle Giant.

SOUND: LINCOLN MEMORIAL B/G SOUNDS OUT AT START OF MUSIC (1).

MUSIC (1):	ABRAHAM LINCOLN, GENTLE GIANT (JONES)	T 3022 - 3:08
	(G. ALEXANDER & CHORUS)	R- B-

JOHN: Our story of Abraham Lincoln begins in a log cabin in Hardin County, Kentucky, where a son was born to Thomas and Nancy Lincoln on February 12, 1809. Their life on the Kentucky frontier was simple and hard. Tom Lincoln was a farmer and a carpenter. He moved his family often, always on the edge of the frontier, searching for better farm land. When Abe was seven, the Lincolns moved to Indiana. Like other pioneer children, Abe and his older sister Sally had little schooling, but Abe learned to read. He read the Bible, a life of George Washington, Aesop's Fables - in fact, he read any book he could borrow. Lying in front of the fire for light, ^{he read and} learned to write, using a charred stick as a pencil. He learned arithmetic in the same way, doing his sums on a wooden board. When Abe was nine, his mother died. A year later, his father married a widow with children of her own. Abe and his stepmother liked each other from the start. Mrs. Lincoln encouraged him to go to school, to better himself. But most of ^{his} time had to be spent in the forest, ^{cutting down} ~~felling~~ trees and splitting rails for fences. By the time he was 17, Abe's long arms had made him the best man with an axe for miles around. Folks

JOHN:

said he was as strong as three men, but he was gentle, fair and full of fun. He probably liked the fun of the shivaree that often followed a frontier marriage. A shivaree is a serenade for newlyweds - usually played on pots and pans. This excerpt from Kentucky Mountain Portraits by Lyndol Mitchell suggests such a boisterous - Shivaree!

MUSIC (2):

KY. MT. PORTRAITS: SHIVAREE (MITCHELL)	T 3041 - 2:37
(ORCHESTRA)	R-57 B-

JOHN:

Abe grew up in Indiana, where he earned a reputation as an amusing story-teller. "Abe can make a cat laugh," folks said. In 1830, the Lincolns moved to Illinois. Abe was 21, six feet four inches tall, lanky and awkward. The next year, to be on his own, he moved to New Salem, not far from Springfield, Illinois. Again, his wit and kindness - together with his strength and honesty - won him many friends. In 1832 he went to fight the Indians in the Black Hawk War, but he didn't see action. When he returned, Abe ran for the Illinois Legislature - and lost. He was 23 at the time. During his years in New Salem, he worked at many things. He clerked in a store, managed a mill and became a partner in a grocery store that failed. He split rails, became a postmaster and worked as a surveyor. All the while he studied law. At 25 he was elected to the Illinois Legislature. It was his first of four terms. In 1837 he moved to Springfield, the new state capital, where he joined a law firm. When his partner ran for Congress,

JOHN:

Abe made speeches for him. Soon people were talking about Abe's straight thinking, his good stories - and the strong stand he took in the Legislature against the evils of slavery. When he was 30, Abe met Mary Todd, a southern belle who was visiting Springfield. One of Miss Todd's other beaux was Stephen A. Douglas, a man who would later figure greatly in Lincoln's political career. In 1842, after a stormy courtship, Abe married Mary Todd. During their courtship the young couple probably danced to this popular song. George Alexander sings - Skip to My Lou.

MUSIC (3):	SKIP TO MY LOU (TRAD.)	T 2116 - 1:09
	(GEORGE ALEXANDER)	R-57 E-

JOHN:

During nearly 23 years of marriage, the Lincolns had four sons. Three died while they were children. (BEAT) In 1846, Lincoln was elected to Congress, where he continued his stand against the spread of slavery. When his term ended in 1849, he returned to Springfield to practice law. He was out of politics, but his mind was seldom off the problems his country faced. In 1854, the smoldering issue of slavery burst into flame. Senator Stephen A. Douglas had presented Congress with a bill which would allow Kansas and Nebraska to decide for themselves whether they would join the Union as free or slave states. The South was for the bill; the North was against it. The bill passed. The gap between the two had widened - dangerously. When Douglas came to Illinois, ^{he defended} ~~he defended~~ his Kansas-Nebraska Act, Lincoln answered the Senator's speeches with arguments

JOHN: against the injustices of slavery. In 1858, Lincoln was chosen to run for the United States Senate - against Douglas. He accepted the nomination with a memorable speech which said, in part:

LINCOLN: "A house divided against itself cannot stand." I believe
(ECHO) this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free."

JOHN: He challenged Douglas to a series of debates that set the prairies ablaze. Douglas came off second, but he won the election. However, the debates made Lincoln a national figure. Two years later, in 1860, Abraham Lincoln would defeat Douglas to become the 16th President of the United States. The Union he sought to preserve was musically portrayed by Louis Gottschalk, a 19th-century pianist-composer. Paulena Carter plays an excerpt from The Union.

MUSIC (h):	THE UNION (L. GOTTSCHALK)	T 3404 - 5:08
	PIANO: P. CARTER	R-99 B-

JOHN: Before Lincoln could take office in 1861, South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas seceded, or withdrew, from the Union. They formed the Confederate States of America. On March 4, 1861, Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President. He ended his inauguration speech with an appeal to the South. It said, in part:

LINCOLN: "In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-countrymen, and not
(ECHO) in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors."

JOHN:

Thirty-nine days later, Confederate forces fired on Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina. The Civil War had begun. The President called for 75,000 volunteers. Virginia seceded. Colonel Robert E. Lee of Virginia, the best officer in the United States Army, refused command of the Union forces. Instead he accepted command of the Confederate Army. Arkansas, North Carolina and Tennessee seceded. The city of Washington was in a dangerous position across the Potomac from Confederate Virginia. Union troops were defeated at Bull Run. The war was going badly for the North. Losses were heavy. In mid-1862, the President called for 300,000 volunteers. That call inspired this song, written by Luther Emerson, with words by James Gibbons. George Alexander returns with We Are Coming, Father Abra'am

MUSIC (5): WE'RE COMING FATHER ABRA'AM (EMERSON-GIBBONS) T 3273 - 1:40
(GEORGE ALEXANDER) R-95 B-

JOHN:

In September, 1862, the Union armies were able to check the success of the Confederate armies at Antietam, in Maryland. Five days later, Lincoln made public his Emancipation Proclamation, which would lead to the end of slavery in the United States. Still, the President felt the main purpose of this war was to preserve the Union. In July, 1863, a turning point in the war came at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The Union's victory in the Battle of Gettysburg, though costly, helped forecast the Confederate defeat in the Civil War. In November, 1863, Lincoln delivered a

JOHN:

short speech at the National Cemetery at Gettysburg. He thought the address was failure. History proved him wrong. Early in 1864, General Ulysses S. Grant was put in command of all Union armies. In the coming months, Grant's armies would act as a giant nutcracker that would close in on the South and crush it. By the end of 1864, Atlanta had been captured and Union forces had marched through Georgia to Savannah and the sea. In March, 1865, Lincoln was inaugurated for his second term as President. In his Inaugural Address he asked that we "bind up the nation's wounds" and work for a "lasting peace among ourselves." The next month, Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy, fell. Less than a week later, on April 9th, 1865, Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia. The excitement in Washington, D.C., on that historic day of victory is heard in this excerpt from Ernst Bacon's suite Ford's Theater. The Union war song When Johnny Comes Marching Home is the melody of Pennsylvania Avenue, April 9, 1865.

MUSIC (6):	FORD'S THEATER: PENN. AVE. (E. BACON)	T 3298 - 3:30
	(ORCHESTRA)	R-96 B-

JOHN:

The war was over. The Union had been saved. On April 14th, five days after Lee's surrender, Lincoln and his cabinet met to discuss the reconstruction of the South. That night, Good Friday, 1865, the President and Mrs. Lincoln attended Ford's Theater in Washington. As the President sat, absorbed in the play, a man threw open the door of his box, drew a pistol and shot the President in the head.

JOHN:

The man was John Wilkes Booth. The President was carried across the street to a house, where he died the following morning, April 15th, 1865. The nation was stunned by his tragic death. The South didn't know it had lost a friend, but the North knew the nation had lost a great and wise leader, one with humility and vision. The assassin's bullet did more harm to the United States than the cannons of the Confederacy. The death of the President had deprived the nation of a guiding hand in its hour of need.

MUSIC (7): FORD'S THEATER: GOOD FRIDAY (E. BACON) T 3299 - 1:57
(ORCHESTRA) R-96 B-

JOHN:

People mourned him and wept in the streets. On the day of his funeral in Washington, similar services were held in towns and villages across the land. Abraham Lincoln was buried in Springfield, Illinois. The life he had given was one dedicated to the spirit of democracy in America.

MUSIC: UP FULL, IN CLEAR, TO CONCLUSION.

SOUND (B): LINCOLN MEMORIAL: SUBDUED B/G SOUNDS IN CLEAR FOR :02,
THEN TO B/G UNDER DIALOGUE UNTIL OUT AT START OF MUSIC (8).
LM 2 - :

VANNIE:

This is Evangeline Baker at the Lincoln Memorial. Earlier we said that on a wall of this Memorial is inscribed Lincoln's Gettysburg Address - whose words are among the noblest in our language -

MUSIC (8): BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC (STEFFE) T 2910 - 1:57
(ORCHESTRA) (SOFT UNDERSCORE) R-82 B-

LINCOLN:

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate - we cannot consecrate - we cannot hallow - this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us - that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

MUSIC:

UP FULL - IN CLEAR - TO CONCLUSION.

JOHN:

The Battle Hymn of the Republic, by William Steffe, climaxes our program on the life of Abraham Lincoln, which has shown us the dedication and humanity we assume in saying - "I Am an American." Featured were Evangeline Baker and I - John Grover. The words of Lincoln were read by _____. Our soloists were baritone George Alexander and pianist Paulena Carter. The orchestra was conducted by Carmen Dragon. The program was written and produced by Willard S. Davis Jr., under the supervision of Adrian Michaelis, Program Manager.

We wish to thank ^K the National Capital Region of the National Park Service for helping make possible the recording at the Lincoln Memorial.

We invite you to be with us next week when events in the life of Robert E. Lee, Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate Army, remind us of the heritage behind the words - "I Am an American."

MUSIC (T): SIGNATURE THEME (HAUG-DRAGON) T 1740 - :57
(ORCHESTRA) R- B-
PRE-THEME IN B/G UNDER FOREGOING SCRIPT: THEME IN CLEAR,
UP FULL AND CONCLUDE BEFORE READING OF FOLLOWING SIGNOFF:

ANNOUNCER: "I Am an American" -- A Musical Hall of Fame - the 36th
Annual Series of the Standard School Broadcast - is
presented transcribed by the Standard Oil Company of
California.